THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1795. [N° 1725.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

HITHERTO I have conſidered epiſcopal uſurpations and tyranny, in other countries; and hinted at attempts towards it in this. The time is however arrived, in which, we need not wander in the field of conjecture; nor attempt to foretel from probable ſymptoms, in the pulſe of our prelatic body. This *would be*, biſhop of Connecticut &c. has boldly come forward, in defiance of an expreſs ſtatute of the ſtate, and by his own aſſumed authority, publiſhed a brief for a contribution, in all the epiſcopal congregations in this ſtate. Were I diſpoſed to follow the example of Dr. Bar Seabury in his publication, reſpecting the Rev. Mr. Channing's ſermon, uſe of the American epiſcopal [illegible]

"Our Canals [illegible] better—and our living is much improved, we get what we want from Cincinnati—I can ſay for myſelf, I have had plenty of vegetables all winter. The intenſe cold ſeaſon has been very favourable to tranſportation, the road from this to Cincinnati continuing, nearly all the winter, as ſolid as paved ſtreets. Duty is eaſy, eſcorting has been done with ſince the Indians have been in—the pack horſes are conſtantly on the road, and individuals paſs ſingly."

The Fanny, Capt. H. D. Braine, arrived here in 40 Days Paſſage from Greenock, has brought out 73 Paſſengers—a conſiderable number of whom are men with their families.

By ſome of the paſſengers who came out in the Fanny from Greenock, we learn that ſo ſerious were the apprehenſions of a tumult among the lower orders of people, that the magiſtrates were making conſtables of every perſon in whom they could place any confidence.

BOSTON, April 29.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By Capt. Waring, arrived here ſince our laſt, in 15 days from St. Thomas's, via Salem, we learn, That the Engliſh flag was hoiſted at St. Euſtatia, the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's, from St. Martins and St. Euſtatia:

He alſo informs, of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an Engliſh fleet of ſeveral ſail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty tranſports and victuallers, ſuppoſed to belong to the ſquadron which Lord Howe convoyed to ſea in February laſt. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ſhips did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

The Count d'Aranda, is ſaid to have arrived in France, as Ambaſſador from the Spaniſh court, on the ſubject of Peace. This nobleman is one of the moſt liberal and enlightened ſtatemen in Europe. He is above 75 years of age.

NEWPORT, May 4.

We learn that the NEWPORT LONG WHARF HOTEL AND PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY, meets with a very liberal Encouragement in every Part of the United States—The Shares and Tickets ſent to Charleſton were immediately purchaſed, and now ſelling there at a conſiderable Advance; and the Sales already made at other Places exceed the moſt ſanguine Expectations.

The Scheme of the Lottery, after the moſt critical Examination hath been found to give a fair and equal Chance to Adventurers, which united with the great Number of capital Prizes, and the Smallneſs of the Deduction, renders the Plan of it approved.

The Shares encourage adventuring largely, without a Hazard of the whole Sum, with a Proſpect of Gain proportioned to the Sum adventured; the Price of a Share is 125 Dollars; but only 7½ Dollars is required to be advanced; each Share will draw at leaſt 60 Dollars, and hath an equal Chance of drawing from One to Six of the capital Prizes.

To thoſe who adventure only Five, Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Dollars, ſingle Tickets which coſt Five Dollars each are preferable, to the ſmall Diviſion of a Share theſe Sums would purchaſe; for the Poſſeſſor of a ſingle Ticket, has according to the Sum adventured, a fair and equal Chance to any Prize in the Lottery; and if the Ticket draws a Prize it is entitled to the Whole of it; the capital Prizes of 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and 1,000 Dollars, are very great Sums to be gained by the Adventurer of only Five Dollars—and if a ſingle Ticket draws the loweſt Prize in the Lottery, it is double the Coſt of the Ticket.

From a View of the public Utility of the Objects which this Lottery is to accompliſh, the Fairneſs and Advantage of the Scheme, the known Reſpectability of the Managers, and the great Encouragement already given,—we anticipate with much Confidence, that the Sale of the Shares and Tickets, will be cloſed ſome Time before the Period that will be fixed on for drawing; which we are informed will be announced in the Courſe of this Month, and that it will commence ſooner than is generally expected.

A late Providence Paper (ſays a Correſpondent) contains ſome Obſervations, and well founded Objections, againſt the Cultivation of ornamental Trees. The Writer ſays, that the Lombardy Poplar has recently become the Taſte in New York; but that it is ſubject to many Diſadvantages, and in particular, that it is a Prey to the Caterpillar when its Shade is moſt wanted. Objections are alſo given to the Button Wood, and American Elm; and high Encomiums beſtowed upon the Catalpa.——A Tree greatly ſuperior to any of thoſe abovenamed, is the Horſe Cheſnut; which while ornamental and ſhady, is rapid in Growth, and produces Fruit of Uſe to Community. The Nut of the Horſe Cheſnut Tree, has been found to produce a greater Quantity of Pearl-Aſh than ten Times the Weight of

attempt the title "Biſhop of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland," as aſſumed without the conſent of the people, and as diſcovering intolerable arrogance and thirſt for domination. Alas! this has "given a ſtab, to a well known character in his *tendereſt* part"—[illegible], O curſed democratic frenzy! it has "*impiouſly*"—let fall the ax of the guillotine upon his "venerable" neck, and to finiſh the character of this monſter of cruelty, this "bloody aſſaſſin," "he triumphantly calls upon all around to behold him weltering in his gore"—This is not all—unheard of barbarity! he has not ſuffered him to reſt quietly in his grave, but with diabolical malice "ra[illegible] into the aſhes," [illegible]

giſſon, with whalebone, [illegible]

CLEARED,

Sloop Friendſhip, Webſter, Boſton

— Leopard, Farnam, Providence
— Lively, Bunker, Ditto
— Neptune, Smith, Philadelphia
— Betſey, Cranſton, Jamaica
Schooner Betſy, Mills, Turks-Iſland
— Columbia, Carr, Charleſton
Ship Abigail, Wood, Havanna
Iſle-of-May

Per

Those Perſons having Demands againſt the Sloop LAURA, late belonging to Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, of Richmond, in this State, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement, on or before the 25th Inſtant.

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the enſuing Seaſon for Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Fifteen Shillings the ſingle Leap. He will ſtand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Reſt Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subſcriber's on the 9th; at Joſeph Hazſie, Eſq'rs, in Charleſtown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subſcriber's on the ſame Day; and on the 14th back to the firſt Stand; to purſue the ſame Circuit for the Seaſon:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full ſixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horſe in theſe Parts; his high Carriage, eaſy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his Colts [illegible] He was the celebrated imported Horſe Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury. his Dam was Joſephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Beſs; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Darty, in Tiverton, her Grandſire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Iſaac Waters, of Long Iſland; the Old Traveller was much [illegible]d for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay-Beſs, his great Grand-dam was Stock Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Eſq; of South Kingſtown, his great great Grand dam was John Greaſer, Eſq'rs, Dun, his g. g. g. Grand dam was a beautiful blood bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, ſent a preſent by the Duke of Newcaſtle, in England, to his kinſman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courſes at New-Market.—To ſay more of the Horſe or his Pedigree would be ſuperfluous—"He needs but to be ſeen to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B Good Paſturing for Mares at each Stand, and the cloſeſt Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingſtown, 27th April, 1795.

GRAND BAY.

THE HORSE, called the GRAND BAY, will cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, for Twenty Shillings for a Colt; Fourteen Shillings for the Seaſon; or Six Shillings for a ſingle Leap. Grand Bay is a very large well ſpread Horſe, Fifteen Hands and an Half high; his Limbs and Gait is excellent, and is of excellent Blood; was ſired by the noted Old Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Weſtward; ſhe is large and beautiful, and is an excellent Breeder. Grand Bay in ſhort is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful Horſes on this Iſland; all who wiſh to have their Mares covered by a very large, elegant, and beautiful young Horſe, are deſired to call and ſee the Grand Bay for themſelves.

BERIAH ANTHONY.

Middletown (Rhode-Iſland) May 5 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Eſtate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings within the abovemid Time.

JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, would oblige him by making Payment at this Time.*

[illegible]ſhed Europe too grand an example of generoſity and humanity, to let us believe that they would fully that glory in the moments of tranquility, by avenging themſelves on a ſet of humbled deſpots, deprived of all ſtrength—He deſerves not to triumph who baſely abuſes his victory. He alone can promiſe himſelf the conſtant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquiſhed foes bleſs by his juſtice and generoſity, and convinces them that they are the perſons who have choſen the worſt ſide of the cauſe to defend. Citizens, generoſity and juſtice carry with them irreſiſtable force. Nothing can ſecure the cauſe of our country but a conſtant adherence to theſe virtues. The exerciſe of revenge may afford a tranſitory pleaſure in the moments of paſſion and delirium; but [illegible] juſtices are commonly fatal and fatal, while [illegible] equity and of generoſity leaves nothing

Newport, May 5, 1795.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or who have Demands on, the Eſtate of JAMES SHAW, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, are hereby notified, that the Subſcriber is legally empowered to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame.

JAMES CAHOONE.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto[illegible]r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

W Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1795. [No 1725.]

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From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

HITHERTO I have considered episcopal usurpations and tyranny, in other countries; and hinted at attempts towards it in this. The time is however arrived, in which, we need not wander in the field of conjecture; nor attempt to foretel from probable symptoms, in the pulse of our prelatic body. This *would be*, bishop of Connecticut &c. has boldly come forward, in defiance of an express statute of the state, and by his own assumed authority, published a brief for a contribution, in all the episcopal congregations in this state. Were I disposed to follow the example of Doctor Seabury in his publication, respecting the Rev. Mr. Channing's making use of the American episcopal [illegible]ral service, by special request, I might attempt to satirize the whole production and treat him as roughly as his favorite Russian bear. I might suggest; that the words "*by divine permission*," if he were in fact bishop of Connecticut, were according to his own principles, respecting the experience of moral evil, very aptly inserted; as it would reflect too great dishonor on the Deity to suppose him otherwise concerned in the existence of such an evil, both natural and moral, than by *mere permission*. But to give it a fair examination—Why does he make use of his christian name only? Because the prelatic peers of Great-Britain do so. Why does, he say, "*divine permission*?" To ape the royal stile; *by the Grace of God*.—Why does he stile himself; *bishop of Connecticut*, &c.—and not bishop of the episcopal church in the state of Connecticut, &c. agreeable to the stile of Dr. Provost of New-York, and Dr. White of Philadelphia, who with becoming modesty and truth invariably stile themselves, bishops of the episcopal churches in the states where they reside? Because he must follow the example of his Scotch consecrator, whose diocese is merely nominal. And because he means to declare, that he holds all in a state of rebellion, who do not acknowledge his authority, co-extensive with his claim. And because he means to insult two hundred other bishops in the state of Connecticut, who in the opinion of forty-nine fiftieths of the people of the state, have as much authority as himself, and far more respectability. Why does he suggest, that his brief is in consequence of a proposal for a continental contribution; and why not tell from whom the proposal came? To insult the governor and council of this state, whose business alone it is to receive such proposals, and grant their permission; by taking on himself to exercise authority, exclusively vested in them by express statute. And because he means to take this opportunity, to establish a precedent for future usurpations. Is he the man to direct a continental contribution? Or to receive proposals for it? Who gave him such a right? Who made the proposals? Did the President of the United States, or the several governors? Was ever such a proposal made to him, otherwise than by some single parishoner of his, in New-London? The answers to the whole are easy. The whole business, besides the solid motives of usurpation, is a pompous and preposterous display of episcopal pride. He wished, by this transaction, to make the uninvestigating many, believe him to be some great one; and that abroad he is esteemed, an important member of the states. Methinks however, when alone, he views his real insignificance—that his boasted diocese includes not one thirtieth part of the people of Connecticut, and that his present authority over them, when compared with English bishops, is merely nominal, he does not feel so important as he pretends. True, it is of little importance to the state, what a man thinks he is, or *would be*; provided he is not actuated thereby, to a violation of law. Yet when offences of this kind take place, they certainly merit the penalties of the law. It is no excuse, that the object is really a charitable one. Would he exercise his benevolence as a christian duty; let him show an obedience to the law, by the gospel, equally enjoined. Who has any security that the money will be applied to the purpose mentioned? And who shall call him to an account of the money, if embezzled? Will Doctor Seabury assume the office of the President (as he has that of the governor) and send an Ambassador to Algiers? ‡ * It certainly is the duty of informing officers, carefully to watch every encroachment on our liberties. They will therefore do well to attend to this of Doctor Seabury's, and whatever may have been acted under it. For if such conduct is passed unnoticed, the time will soon come when,

Republican doctrines will no more be heard,
Lords, Bishops, and Princes, will only be fear'd;
The men who now govern, will know by their fall,
That Churchmen alone can be deem'd all in all.

March 13, 1795. SIDNEY.

[‡ *The editor supposes himself justified in omitting a part of the copy, as it contains unwarrantable aspersions of a private character, which is directly repugnant to the principles on which he is determined to conduct his paper.*]

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

ALETHEIA *In Review.*

BLOOD and thunder! O horrible to relate!—What is the matter?—Read the story as given by a writer in the Newport Mercury. It is so important and *dolorous*, that the Printers are desired to insert it with all speed in their next papers. What is it!!!—What is it!!!—Why, "a strange manifesto, pretending the sanction of the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island has obtruded itself upon the public eye!" And, strange to relate! "though evidently the ebullition of some brain highly distempered with envy," it has loaded with contempt the title "Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode-Island," as assumed without the consent of the people, and as discovering intolerable arrogance and thirst for domination. Alas! this has "given a stab, to a well known character in his *tenderest* part"—say, O cursed democratic frenzy! it has "*impiously*"—let fall the ax of the guillotine upon his "venerable" neck, and to finish the character of this monster of cruelty, this "bloody assassin," "he triumphantly calls upon all around to behold him weltering in his gore"——This is not all—unheard of barbarity! he has not suffered him to rest quietly in his grave, but with diabolical malice "takes into the ashes," which, retaining a portion of that *Phlegiston*, with which the living tab[illegible] was so highly charged, has set the world in [illegible]

This wonderful story progresses. The said manifesto is denounced as "*a most flagrant counterfeit!*" *also* "*a violent infringement upon the veracity—the honor—the sovereignty of these States*" even as great as the usurped title "Samuel, Bishop of Connecticut & Rhode-Island;" for, without summoning the people together to assert that first principle of their constitution, the *elective franchise*; he has dared, as if authorised by them, to protest against the usurpation of a *would be* Bishop or overseer of the States aforesaid, as an officer not known in their constitution, nor chosen by the voice of the people. What makes the audacity of this writer more unpardonable, he has not been afraid "to speak evil of dignities," yea of the highest dignity of these States; and in doing this has "*besmeared* with a little of his gall" that which was before the fairest title, an emblem of modesty, and christian humility—"*a title of purely a spiritual nature*"—it could therefore be of no consequence to the people, whether it was usurped, or flowed from their election; for the liberties of the people, cannot be in danger from an office which is *pure, pure spirit*, a mere nonentity, having nothing substantial or energetic; but being truly as harmless and inoffensive as that of his *Meekness and Holiness of Rome*, who is also "an old man."

One eye turned to Heaven with astonishment at the profanation of terms; the other looking askance at the vanity of Republicans—he exclaims—"Do democrats write from palaces!" "Given at our palace termed of the Cardinal Virtues." What connection can there be between the Cardinal Virtues and a palace, which is generally a stranger to them all? Insufferable vanity! to suppose that the humble *cottage* of Republicans, though adorned with cardinal virtues, should vie, even *in name*, with those lofty buildings whose possessors wear a crown or a mitre! But what occasion was there for the "manifesto" of Connecticut & Rhode Island? Did the writer expect to convert the episcopalians from a supposed error; because they call their Diocesan, bishop of these States, when the Diocesans at the southward are stiled (what no one objects to) "*Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church*." If this was his expectation, it must have proceeded from "the lurking spirits of envy and malice, within him." No, we will hold fast to this title; for, as we do not believe that there can be any Churches or Ministers, unless they have received the benefit of *confirmation* and *ordination*, from the hands of a Diocesan Bishop, we will condescend to no terms with those heretics who are out of the pale of our *holy Mother Church*.

The real name of the writer of the piece signed, Connecticut and Rhode-Island is demanded, Aletheia promising to give his own in exchange, and declaring that one (the hero himself) stands ready to maintain the propriety of the title which "he had the audacity to *besmear*"—I can hardly be willing to make a serious reply to *any part* of this farrago of invective and nonsense. Yet, for once, in *sober earnest*, I challenge this pedantic scribbler to produce a single argument, to support this usurped title, which will not also give the Bishops of the Methodist Church in America, the title of BISHOP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Not fearing the sentence of *Doctor's Commons*, I shall ever in *propria persona* openly treat the title Bishop of Connecticut & Rhode-Island, with that ridicule and contempt which it so generally meets with; yet from the curious specimen of the abilities of this writer, which he has exposed from the press, I am very sensible that no man's good name can, with honor, be given in exchange for his.

CONNECTICUT & RHODE-ISLAND.

From the (London) MORNING CHRONICLE, *of March 9.*

HOLLAND.

PROCAMATION.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

CITIZENS,

THE Assembly of Provisional Representatives of the Commune of Amsterdam having received from time to time, and on the part of different citizens, demands, tending to the embracing of measures, which would put into a state of arrest, in general, the former members of the now abolished government, and other suspected persons; the assembly has not only been constantly of opinion that it ought not to embrace such measures; but it also thinks itself obliged to explain to all its com-patriots in general, and to the inhabitants of Amsterdam in particular, whom it represents, what is its manner of thinking on a subject of this importance, and what are the principles on which its opinion is founded.

We shall set out, citizens, with declaring that we neither could, nor would, for a single moment, suppose that the repeated instances of a part of our fellow citizens to make us take rigorous measures, could proceed from any motive of hatred or revenge. The Dutch, from the very moment when they first broke their chains, gave to astonished Europe too grand an example of generosity and humanity, to let us believe that they would sully that glory in the moments of tranquility, by avenging themselves on a set of humbled despots, deprived of all strength—He deserves not to triumph who basely abuses his victory. He alone can promise himself the constant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquished foes blush by his justice and generosity, and convinces them that they are the persons who have chosen the worst side of the cause to defend. Citizens, generosity and justice carry with them irresistable force. Nothing can save the cause of our country but a constant adherence to those virtues. The exercise of revenge may afford a transitory pleasure in the moments of passion and delirium; but its consequences are commonly sad and fatal, while the exercise of equity and of generosity leaves nothing but agreeable sensations.

Such, Citizens, are our sentiments; such ought to be yours. Real guardians of Freedom and Equality, you are capable of perceiving their value and their force. And woe betide the country if this doctrine shall not become the universal doctrine of nations.

Since then, citizens, we cannot differ on these principles, it will be easy to convince the virtuous patriot that the system which we have adopted in our assembly, is in effect the only one that agrees with the real interests of the country.

Let us begin by presenting to your view the great end that every honest man, and above all, every citizen entrusted with any public authority, ought to propose to himself. This end ought to be, to settle this revolution upon the most improveable foundations, to the end that all the inhabitants of the land may feel the permanent benefits of social life under an administration founded upon the principles of freedom and equality. See here, citizens, the great end that a good man ought perpetually to have before his eyes; and he, who has other views, whether he be placed in the Senate, whether he labor in another sphere, or whether he be in a private situation (the most enviable, doubtless, of all situations) plays, under the mask of patriotism, the part of an hypocrite, and a deceiver of the people.

But how to attain this end? No method more likely than to shew on the one hand grandeur and generosity with respect to the past; on the other, to be severe and inexorable to all attempts against freedom and the supremacy of the people. Citizens, Philosophers of all nations and ages, have invariably judged; that when civil dissentions are over, the conquering party has always been guilty of injustice, when it has thought worthy of punishment actions which the chiefs of the conquered party have done to maintain their cause, and has in consequence, of these principles, set on foot a general persecution. Actions, which are at all times criminal; actions, which are morally bad, independently on all political relations, and by consequence, always punishable, are then the only ones that can, according to the principles of justice, be taken into consideration. These are also the only actions which a vigilant judge whose judgment ought not to be directed by any influence of political passions, will esteem criminal and worthy of punishment; and not those actions which we at present most justly consider as highly pernicious, but which have been committed under the eyes, and with the plenary approbation of the preceding government.

If we reject these principles, there is no longer security for any human action; and let it not be dissembled, that he who preaches a contrary doctrine, proclaims in effect the right of the strongest, and consequently the favourite right of tyrants.

Let none imagine, citizens, that the true interest of the nation can, either in this point of view, or in any other, differ from the rules of justice. Never do the true interest of a nation exact the slightest deviation from the rules of justice and good faith, under whatsoever pretext. Our country will support itself or be crushed, as it shall adopt or reject these truths.—The system of terror, already quite banished from the French republic, cannot be tolerated a single instant on that spot of the earth where we live; it would sink us in ruin forever. Our political constitution, our local situation, our commercial relations, are all circumstances too delicate to support repeated scenes of violence and political shocks.

Cast your eyes, citizens, upon the state of the finances of your country, of your city. Will it not require all the zeal, all the elasticity of a commercial nation, to fill your exhausted coffers? But are this zeal and the elasticity, compatible with a system of terror? Doubtless not; in bringing to perfection this revolution, one sort of terror only ought to be tolerated: Terror to those who have the hardiness and malice to undertake any thing against the Revolution. The most severe penalties against such men will be so much the more equitable, as our conduct with respect to the past shall be noble and generous.

It is a great mistake, citizens, to compare the circumstances of France in the course of her Revolution, with ours. It was not in France a spirit of revenge for the crimes committed under the old government which occasioned those repeated scenes of terror, but the violent opposition to the revolution itself which occasioned the necessity of a proportionable vigilance to crush all conspiracies.

But what opposition, citizens, have we to expect? If a wise and just administration completes this Revolution, is not the doctrine of freedom and equality so amiable of itself, so deeply graven in our nature, that it will soon penetrate all hearts with irresistable energy? Will not all who have been misled by court artifices return from their error? Let us shew by facts, that a Democratical Government, well ordered, is not only possible, but that

it is the ſole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and ſoon will this order of things be eſtabliſhed by univerſal conſent, upon the ſureſt foundations. Let us prove the falſhood of all the rumours that have been ſpread among the multitude, whether they proceed (O ſhame!) from the chair, or from the boſom of the Councils, and ſoon will the multitude itſelf deſpiſe its ſeducers. Slander painted the doctrine of Freedom and Equality, as the immediate ſource of confuſion, and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will ſlander now hide her head, when every citizen is proteſted in his perſon, in his property; and when the gates of the temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common Father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart.

Theſe are the lively effects of a wiſe and philoſophic policy, which can and ought happily to accompliſh this Revolution. All the political diſſentions, all the revolutions that have taken place in this ſtate ſince its origin, vaniſh before ſo intereſting a revolution as the preſent. They were only diſputes between party and party; trials of ſkill for the moſt part between knaves and knaves; in which the people had no part to play but the part of the dupe. To day it is the cauſe of the people itſelf, in which we labour, in which you all ought to labour.—To-day it is not a faction, but the nation herſelf, who is victorious. We muſt direct our views, not to the welfare of a few deſpots, but to the happineſs of the whole nation.

Let us then always, citizens, conſider our revolution under this important regard. Let us endeavor to give it ſuch a direction, that it ſhall be in vain to foment new political diſſentions; let the example of our depoſed deſpots, be to us a leſſon to avoid the baſe as well as impolitic faults they have committed.—Have not their tenderneſs perſecutions, made the priſons of this country cry for vengeance, and the complaints of the Dutch, become fugitives in all parts of the world, call forth curſes upon their adminiſtration? Let us make it our glory to convince Europe, that it is the Dutch nation, and not a faction, that now triumphs; that it is the cauſe of freedom and equality, not the ſpirit of revenge and deſtruction; in ſhort, that ſound policy now reigns on one ſide to make a cordial offer of the right hand of fellowſhip to her ſtray brethren, and not to drive them to deſpair; on the other, to hold high the ſword of puniſhment, in order to ſtrike the firſt traitor that hence forth ſhall preſume to oppoſe the freedom and ſupremacy of the people. For though the firſt part of this alternative be the true end of the real friend of humanity, the other ought to ſerve to fix the attention of the ſevere republican, that thoſe who lie in an ambuſh againſt freedom, may ſee even from afar, that their actions are carefully watched, and that the nation which ſo generouſly pardons, is ready to inflict exemplary puniſhment on criminals, the moment her freedom is attacked.

Such, citizens, are the motives of the conduct we have purſued; ſuch is the rule of our actions. We believe that a firm adherence to this ſyſtem is the only method for completing the Revolution, and of fixing the univerſal national happineſs on the ſoil of Batavia.

Decreed the 22th of February, 1795, the 1ſt year of Dutch Liberty.

Publiſhed the 13th of Feb. following, by order of the above mentioned Repreſentatives.

G. BRENDER A BRANEUS, *Sec'ry.*

PARIS, February 23.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

3d Ventoſe, Saturday, February 21.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, after a long report in the name of the Committees of Public and General Safety and of Legiſlation, frequently interrupted by warm applauſes, propoſed a decree for aſſuring the freedom of religious opinions and worſhip. After ſome debate it was adopted in the following terms:

The National Convention, after having heard the report of its Committees of Public and General Safety and of Legiſlation, decrees—

1. Conformable to the 7th article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the 122d article of the Conſtitution, the exerciſe of any worſhip cannot be diſturbed.

2. The Republic pays for none.

3. The Republic furniſhes no place for the exerciſe of any worſhip, nor for the lodging of its Miniſters.

4. The ceremonies of every worſhip are interdicted out of the limits of the place choſen for their exerciſe.

5. The law does not recognize any miniſter of worſhip; none can appear in public, with the dreſs or ornaments attached to religious ceremonies.

6. Every Aſſembly of the citizens for the exerciſe of any worſhip whatſoever, is ſubject to the ſuperintendance of the conſtituted authorities. This ſuperintendance is confined to meaſures of police and public ſafety.

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8. The communes of ſections or communes cannot, in their collective capacity, purchaſe or rent any place for the exerciſe of worſhip.

9. No ſuch place can be formed by endowment, or eſtabliſhed by any tax to defray the expences.

10. Whoever ſhall diſturb by violence the ceremonies of any worſhip, or inſult the objects of it, ſhall be puniſhed according to the law of correctional police.

11. Nothing herein contained to be conſtrued in prejudice of the law of the 28th September laſt on Eccleſiaſtical Penſions, the diſpoſitions of which law ſhall be executed to their form and tenor.

12. Every decree, the diſpoſitions of which are contrary to the preſent law is repealed.

LONDON, February 28.

THERE is a very ſerious, difference in the Cabinet, which, it is imagined, will terminate in the diſmiſſal of Mr. Pitt, if Mr. Fox can be prevailed upon to ſucceed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The only point on which this buſineſs reſts at preſent is, that Mr. Fox is requeſted to relinquiſh ſome of his moſt particular friends, to which he has too much firmneſs to agree. A great perſonage, we underſtand, is extremely diſguſted at the conduct of the miniſter, who objects to the Duke of York having a ſeat in the Cabinet, though entitled to it by cuſtom, in conſequence of his appointment to the high military rank which he holds at preſent. Should the Duke become a member of the Cabinet, there will be a decided majority againſt Mr. Pitt, as the Duke, ſince his return from the continent, has kept him at a great diſtance, and has, in the moſt manly manner, expreſſed his decided diſapprobation of the conduct of the miniſter, as far as related to his Royal Highneſs while acting on the continent.

March 3.

Letters from Embden by the laſt conveyance, mention, that two hundred and ten emigrants periſhed in the Zuyder Zee, by the ice giving away under them.

The addreſs, which accompanied the medal which the Daniſh nation ſent to their beloved miniſter of ſtate, Count Bernſtorff, runs as follows:

To the man of the king and the country, the noble Bernſtorff, who taught Europe, that true ſtate policy conſtituted in juſtice and peace maintained with a courageous conſtancy, are the greateſt honours of a government; this mark of gratitude is ſent by his grateful fellow-citizens for the great bleſſings, which, for the benefit of mankind and the ſtate, he has promoted for ſome years paſt. This day, ſo dear and important to both the kingdoms, was fixed upon by their faithful ſons, in order to render deſerved thanks to the moſt worthy of citizens.

On the part of the Danes and Norwegians, who are attached to their king and country.

January 1, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Letters are received from Bermuda, with the agreeable information, that, not only the privateers of that iſland are prohibited from henceforth capturing Americans ſo indiſcriminately as heretofore; but that they have releaſed all the Americans in the iſland that were under trial. It is even ſaid, the good Mr. Goodrich ſays, he is ready to refund what he has taken, provided we can find it.—One fact has alſo come out by theſe letters, that ſets the villainy of the Britiſh adminiſtration in its true light.—While we were thrilled by the order of the 8th of January into a ſtate of ſome ſecurity, it appears that they were not tranſmitted to Bermuda, and that none have been received there ſubſequent to thoſe of the 6th of November, which have been conſidered and acted as in force. It is now a doubt, whether we ſhould be moſt incenſed at the rapacity of the Bermuda pickaroons, or the perfidy of the Britiſh Court.

May 5.

By the brig Iphigenia, Capt. Thompſon, arrived here laſt Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux we have Paris Papers, to the 9th March, they are filled chiefly with Addreſſes to the Convention from different Departments congratulating them on the ſituation of the Republic. We have however, extracted the following articles from them.

BREST, 3d Ventoſe (Feb. 21)

Rear Admiral Vanſtabel has juſt now taken poſt for Amſterdam, with ſeveral officers and ſailors, and with the title of commander in chief of the naval Forces of the French Republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a ſecret expedition. One diviſion of ſix ſhips of 74 guns, three frigates and three ſloops of war, weighed anchor yeſterday, with proviſions for ſix months on board.

Kellermann is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre, and Meuſe, Gen. Jourdan goes to that of the North, which general Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The ſentiments which the French General Daendals ſent to the commandant of Amſterdam, Goltſkin, is ſhort but good, here it is.

"I command thee, General, to march immediately out of the city with the garriſon, as I intend to march in this evening."

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the Armies, in the environs of Breſt, Cherbourg and the Weſt, dated the 3oth Pluviole (March 1.) to their Colleague Gaudin at Fonteray.

"We haſten to inform you of the reſult of our conferences with Charette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them ſincerely diſpoſed for a pacification; they preſented to us, with all the reſpect due to the National Repreſentation, ſeveral articles of demands reſpecting their perſons and effects and the conſolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great intereſt of the circumſtances directed us to grant.

"The reſult of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies of the Centre and Netherlands, that, ſubmiſſion to the Republic and her laws, they will never bear arms againſt her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

"At the end of our laſt ſeſſion four officers of Stoffler's army preſented themſelves, who aſſured us from him, of the ſame diſpoſition for a pacification, as thoſe which Charette and others had already realiſed; they have teſtified beſides the deſire of Stoffler to concur with Charette in the different means of conſolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

Health and Fraternity.

[Signed] Deleani, Chaillon,
L'Official, Dorniar,
Jary, Ruelle,
Bonnet, Morriſon.

A true Copy.
A. Bernard,
Paymaſter General of La Vendee.

NEW YORK, May 2.

This morning arrived the brig Amphion, Captain Sayer, in 25 days from Cayenne.

Capt. Sayer ſailed from Amſterdam in November laſt for Surrinam, and on the 29th of January was taken by a French privateer, called l'Amitie, and carried into Cayenne, where his cargo was condemned as being Dutch property; his crew impriſoned for upwards of three weeks, and himſelf and mate obliged to live on ſhore at great expence.

They tendered Capt. Sayer 6000 livres (which was equal to 40 dollars) as a full compenſation for his freight, which he refuſed, after having been detained upwards of two months, and put to an expence of 3000 livres, he was permitted to depart.

May 5.

A French gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Leade[illegible]ſton, informs, that a Peace with Spain was much talked of at Havre-de-Grace and it was generally believed would ſoon take place; in caſe of ſuch an event, Spain was to furniſh a maritime force to act in co-operation with the French and Dutch fleets. He alſo ſays, that in and about Havre, there were about 300 flat bottomed boats in great forwardneſs; and that a proportionable number were building in the different ports of France. From theſe, and other corroborating circumſtances, it was the received opinion there, that a deſcent on England was in contemplation.

Capt. Hunt, of the brig Henrietta, from Peterſburgh and St. Euſtatia, informs, that while he lay at the laſt mentioned place, an officer from the Britiſh frigate Cleopatra, then in the harbour, boarded him in the night, to ſearch for Britiſh ſeamen, and finding no ſailor on board who could ſpeak Engliſh except one, the reſt of the crew being Dutch, carried him off, notwithſtanding the ſolemn aſſurances of the man that he was a native of N. Carolina, and had a family in Newport, R. I. The Dutch Governor Reynolds, not only permitted this inſult to the government of the United States, by ſending an officer on board Capt. Hunt, with the Britiſh marauder, but refuſed to give any redreſs when applied to the next day.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of reſpectability in this city, from his friend in St. Croix, dated St. Croix, April 17, 1795.

"Yeſterday there arrived a ſhip, brig, and two ſchooners, full of the inhabitants of St. Euſtatia: The French demanded that Iſland; we have alſo accounts that Grenada and St. Vincents are deſtroyed by the French and Negroes. As ſoon the French ſan in an iſland, they ſet the negroes free, and then the negroes cut throats, burn and deſtroy all before them. In St. Martin's, all that ſpoke the Engliſh tongue, were put to the ſword on the 5th April (as here reported.) The negroes are growing very impertinent in this, as well as in the reſt of the Weſt-Indian Iſlands."

May 6

It will give pleaſure to all claſſes of American citizens to be informed, that the noted New Providence pickaroon ſchooner Flying Fiſh, commanded by M'Kenney, is taken by the French.

Capt. Miller of the brig Eliza, arrived from St. Croix and left there 15th April, informs, that a veſſel had arrived at that iſland, two days previous to his ſailing, which brought intelligence of the arrival of the long expected Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of two ſail of the line, a 50 gun ſhip, ſeveral frigates, and upwards of 300 ſail of tranſports and merchant veſſels, on board of which were 6000 troops.

Capt. Miller had peruſed a Barbados paper, in which the arrival of the fleet was mentioned, and its force particularly ſtated.

The ſhip Draper, Capt. Collins, from Dublin, had 40 paſſengers. The Dublin papers confirm the accounts already received of a real ſcarcity of bread in Ireland.

NEWPORT, May 12.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Annual Election of General Officers, for the State, was held in this Town.

At Ten o'Clock, the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, in complete Uniform, eſcorted the Governor, and both Houſes of Aſſembly, to the State Houſe.—

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

Artillery Company of the Town of Newport,
Newport Guards,
Militia Officers, in Uniform,
Major-General of the State,
Upper Houſe of Aſſembly,
Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,
Judges and Magiſtrates,
Attornies Clerks, &c.

The Proxies having been canvaſſed by a Committee from the Legiſlature,—the Governor, and other General Officers, were proclaimed at XII o'Clock, as follows,

His EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE
SAMUEL J POTTER Eſquire,
DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
THOMAS G. HAZARD, Eſq;
PELEG ARNOLD, Eſq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Eſq;
CALEB GARDNER, Eſq;
JOHN COOKE, Eſq;
JAMES CONGDON, Eſq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Eſq;
GEORGE BROWN, Eſq;
JOB WATSON, Eſq;
JOHN HARRIS, Eſq;
} Aſſiſtants.
HENRY WARD, Eſq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE, Eſq; Attorney General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; General-Treaſurer.

The Proclamations were anſwered by a Diſcharge of Fifteen Cannon, from the Dutch Letter-of-Marque in the Harbour, and a like Number of Vollies from the Independent Companies.

At One, P. M. the Proceſſion returned to the Governor's Lodgings.—The Companies ſeverally fired a Volley, in Honor of his Excellency, and partook a generous Glaſs, by his polite Requeſt.—Citizens and Soldiers united in Huzza's—"God ſave the Governor and Company."

The Trees of Liberty were graced by the blazing Arms of encircling Patriots.—The Salute from the Dutch Ship was anſwered, at the Water's Edge, by Seven Vollies from the Independent Companies, which were re-echoed by a Diſcharge of Fifteen Guns from the Ship.

At Three o'Clock, the Artillery Company again appeared upon the Parade, where they performed a great Variety of Evolutions and Firings, in a Manner which marked the Skill and Spirit of Officers and Men.

Our Citizens will view with Happineſs, not with Jealouſy, the increaſing Numbers and military Zeal which diſtinguiſh the Independent Companies of this Town. They ſhould cultivate that Harmony which at preſent ſubſiſts between them.—While the Members who com-

it is the ſole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and ſoon will this order of things be eſtabliſhed by univerſal conſent, upon the ſureſt foundations. Let us prove the falſhood of all the rumours that have been ſpread among the multitude, whether they proceed (O ſhame!) from the chair, or from the boſom of the Councils, and ſoon will the multitude itſelf deſpiſe its ſeducers. Slander painted the doctrine of Freedom and Equality, as the immediate ſource of confuſion, and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will ſlander now hide her head, when every citizen is proteſted in his perſon, in his property; and when the gates of the temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common Father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart.

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Letters from Embden by the laſt conveyance, mention, that two hundred and ten emigrants periſhed in the Zuyder Zee, by the ice giving away under them.

The addreſs, which accompanied the medal which the Daniſh nation ſent to their beloved miniſter of ſtate, Count Bernſtorff, runs as follows:

To the man of the king and the country, the noble Bernſtorff, who taught Europe, that true ſtate policy conſtituted in juſtice and peace maintained with a courageous conſtancy, are the greateſt honours of a government; this mark of gratitude is ſent by his grateful fellow-citizens for the great bleſſings, which, for the benefit of mankind and the ſtate, he has promoted for ſome years paſt. This day, ſo dear and important to both the kingdoms, was fixed upon by their faithful ſons, in order to render deſerved thanks to the moſt worthy of citizens.

On the part of the Danes and Norwegians, who are attached to their king and country.

January 1, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Letters are received from Bermuda, with the agreeable information, that, not only the privateers of that iſland are prohibited from henceforth capturing Americans ſo indiſcriminately as heretofore; but that they have releaſed all the Americans in the iſland that were under trial. It is even ſaid, the good Mr. Goodrich ſays, he is ready to refund what he has taken, provided we can find it.—One fact has alſo come out by theſe letters, that ſets the villainy of the Britiſh adminiſtration in its true light.—While we were toiled by the order of the 8th of January into a ſtate of tame ſecurity, it appears that they were not tranſmitted to Bermuda, and that none have been received there ſubſequent to thoſe of the 6th of November, which have been conſidered all along as in force. It is now a doubt, whether we ſhould be moſt incenſed at the rapacity of the Bermuda pickaroons, or the perfidy of the Britiſh Court.

May 5.

By the brig Iphigenia, Capt. Thompſon, arrived here laſt Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux, we have Paris Papers, to the 9th March, they are filled chiefly with Addreſſes to the Convention from different Departments congratulating them on the ſituation of the Republic. We have however, extracted the following articles from them.

BREST, 3d Ventoſe (Feb. 21)

Rear Admiral Vanſtable has juſt now taken poſt for Amſterdam, with ſeveral officers and ſailors, and with the title of commander in chief of the naval Forces of the French Republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a ſecret expedition. One diviſion of ſix ſhips of 74 guns, three frigates and three ſloops of war, weighed anchor yeſterday, with proviſions for ſix months on board.

Kellerman is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre, and Meuſe, Gen. Jourdan goes to that of the North, which general Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The ſummons which the French General Daendals ſent to the commandant of Amſterdam, Golcſkin, is ſhort but good, here it is.

"I commend thee, General, to march immediately out of the city with the garriſon, as I intend to march in this evening."

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the Armies, in the environs of Breſt, Cherbourg and the Weſt, dated the 30th Pluviole (March 1.) to their Colleague Gaudin at Fonteray.

"We haſten to inform you of the reſult of our conferences with Charette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them ſincerely diſpoſed for a pacification; they preſented to us, with all the reſpect due to the National Repreſentation, ſeveral articles of demands reſpecting their perſons and effects, and the conſolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great intereſt of the circumſtances directed us to grant.

"The reſult of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies of the Centre and Netherlands, that, ſubmiſſion to the Republic and her laws, they will never bear arms againſt her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

"At the end of our laſt ſeſſion four officers of Steffler's army preſented themſelves, who aſſured us from him, of the ſame diſpoſition for a pacification, as thoſe which Charette and others had already realiſed; they have teſtified beſides the deſire of Steffler to concur with Charette in the different means of conſolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

Health and Fraternity.

[Signed]

Deleani, Chaillon,
L'Official, Dorniar,
Jarry, Ruelle,
Bonnet, Morriſon.

A true Copy.

A. Bernard,
Paymaſter General of La Vendee.

NEW YORK, May 2.

This morning arrived the brig Amphion, Captain Sayer, in 25 days from Cayenne.

Capt. Sayer ſailed from Amſterdam in November laſt for Surrinam, and on the 29th of January was taken by a French privateer, called l'Amitie, and carried into Cayenne, where his cargo was condemned as being Dutch property; his crew impriſoned for upwards of three weeks, and himſelf and mate obliged to live on ſhore at great expence.

They tendered Capt. Sayer 6000 livres (which was equal to 400 dollars) as a full compenſation for his freight, which he refuſed, after having been detained upwards of two months, and put to an expence of 3000 livres, he was permitted to depart.

May 5.

A French gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Leader, from Boſton, informs, that a Peace with Spain was much talked of at Havre-de-Grace and it was generally believed would ſoon take place; in caſe of ſuch an event, Spain was to furniſh a maritime force to act in co-operation with the French and Dutch fleets. He alſo ſays, that in and about Havre, there were about 300 flat bottomed boats in great forwardneſs; and that a proportionable number were building in the different ports of France. From theſe, and other corroborating circumſtances, it was the received opinion there, that a deſcent on England was in contemplation.

Capt. Hunt, of the brig Henrietta, from Peterſburgh and St. Euſtatia, informs, that while he lay at the laſt mentioned place, an officer from the Britiſh frigate Cleopatra, then in the harbour, boarded him in the night, to ſearch for Britiſh ſeamen, and finding no ſailor on board who could ſpeak Engliſh except one, the reſt of the crew being Dutch, carried him off, notwithſtanding the ſolemn aſſurances of the man that he was a native of N. Carolina, and had a family in Newport, R. I. The Dutch Governor Reynolds, not only permitted this inſult to the government of the United States, by ſending an officer on board Capt. Hunt, with the Britiſh marauder, but refuſed to give any redreſs when applied to the next day.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of reſpectability in this city, from his friend in St. Croix, dated St. Croix, April 17, 1795.

"Yeſterday there arrived a ſhip, brig, and two ſchooners, full of the inhabitants of St. Euſtatia: The French demanded that Iſland; we have alſo accounts that Grenada and St. Vincents are deſtroyed by the French and Negroes. As ſoon the French land in an iſland, they ſet the negroes free, and then the negroes cut throats, burn and deſtroy all before them. In St. Martin's, all that ſpoke the Engliſh tongue, were put to the ſword on the 5th April (as here reported.) The negroes are growing very impertinent in this, as well as in the reſt of the Weſt-Indian Iſlands."

May 6

It will give pleaſure to all claſſes of American citizens to be informed, that the noted New Providence pickaroon ſchooner Flying Fiſh, commanded by M'Kenney, is taken by the French.

Capt. Miller of the brig Eliza, arrived from St. Croix and left there 15th April, informs, that a veſſel had arrived at that iſland, two days previous to his ſailing, which brought intelligence of the arrival of the long expected Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of two ſail of the line, a 50 gun ſhip, ſeveral frigates, and upwards of 300 ſail of tranſports and merchant veſſels, on board of which were 6000 troops.

Capt. Miller had peruſed a Barbados paper, in which the arrival of the fleet was mentioned, and its force particularly ſtated.

The ſhip Draper, Capt. Collins, from Dublin, had 40 paſſengers. The Dublin papers confirm the accounts already received of a real ſcarcity of bread in Ireland.

NEWPORT, May 12.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Annual Election of General Officers, for the State, was held in this Town.

At Ten o'Clock, the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, in complete Uniform, eſcorted the Governor, and both Houſes of Aſſembly, to the State-Houſe.—

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

Artillery Company of the Town of Newport,
Newport Guards,
Militia Officers, in Uniform,
Major-General of the State,
Upper Houſe of Aſſembly,
Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,
Judges and Magiſtrates,
Attornies Clerks, &c.

The Proxies having been canvaſſed by a Committee from the Legiſlature,—the Governor, and other General Officers, were proclaimed at XII o'Clock, as follows,

His EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR.
The HONORABLE
SAMUEL J POTTER, Eſquire,
DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Eſq;
PELEG ARNOLD, Eſq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Eſq;
CALEB GARDNER, Eſq;
JOHN COOKE, Eſq;
JAMES CONGDON, Eſq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Eſq;
GEORGE BROWN, Eſq;
JOB WATSON, Eſq;
JOHN HARRIS, Eſq;
} Aſſiſtants.

HENRY WARD, Eſq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE, Eſq; Attorney General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; General-Treaſurer.

The Proclamations were anſwered by a Diſcharge of Fifteen Cannon, from the Dutch Letter-of-Marque in the Harbour, and a like Number of Vollies from the Independent Companies.

At One, P. M. the Proceſſion returned to the Governor's Lodgings.—The Companies ſeverally fired a Volley, in Honor of his Excellency, and partook a generous Glaſs, by his polite Requeſt.—Citizens and Soldiers united in Huzza's—"God ſave the Governor and Company."

The Trees of Liberty were graced by the blazing Arms of encircling Patriots.—The Salute from the Dutch Ship was anſwered, at the Water's Edge, by Seven Vollies from the Independent Companies, which were re-echoed by a Diſcharge of Fifteen Guns from the Ship.

At Three o'Clock, the Artillery Company again appeared upon the Parade, where they performed a great Variety of Evolutions and Firings, in a Manner which marked the Skill and Spirit of Officers and Men.

Our Citizens will view with Happineſs, not with Jealouſy, the increaſing Numbers and military Zeal which diſtinguiſh the Independent Companies of this Town. They ſhould cultivate that Harmony which at preſent ſubſiſts between them.—While the Members who com-

pose them, should preserve an Independence of Mind, as well as of Name, by viewing each other's Merit and Reputation with Emulation, not with Envy.

A Sermon was preac[illegible]t Six, P. M. from the Rev. Mr. Patten's Pu[illegible] the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Providence.

DEPUTIES *to represent the several Towns.*

Newport, George Champlin, John Hindy, Nicholas Taylor, John L. Bo[illegible], Christopher Fowler, Simeon Martin.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, Charles Lippitt, John Smith, Nicholas Easton.—*Portsmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Tillinghast Almy, Richard Shearman, Thomas Potter.—*Warwick*, Moses Arnold, Anthony Holden, Joseph Brown, Henry Remington.—*Westerly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowse Babcock.—*New Shoreham* Edward Sands, William Littlefield.—*North Kingstown*, Daniel Updike, George Thomas.—*South Kingstown*, Elisha Potter, Rowland Brown.—*East Greenwich*, William Greene, George Tillinghast—*Jamestown*, Daniel Weeden, jun. John Remington.—*Smithfield*, John Paine, Henry Jenckes.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Glocester*, Samuel Winsor, Silas Thayer.—*Charlestown*, Joseph Stanton, Edward Wilcox—*W. Greenwich*, Samuel Hopkins, Amos Jackways.—*Coventry*, Joseph Rice, Benjamin Arnold.—*Exeter*, Stephen Wightman, Abraham Wilcox, jun.—*Middletown*, Joshua Peckham, Isaac Barker.—*Bristol*, Samuel Wardwell, Loring Peck.—*Tiverton*, Thomas Durfee, Christopher Manchester.—*Little-Compton*, George Simmons, Isaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Charles Wheaton, Jehabod Cole.—*Cumberland*, Jotham Carpenter, Thomas James.—*Cranston*, Jonathan Knight, Caleb Williams.—*Hopkinton*, George Thurston, Moses Barber.—*Johnston* [illegible] Mathewson, William Waterman.—*North Providence*, Ezekiel Whipple, Stephen Jenckes, jun.—*Barrington*, Thomas Allen, James Martin.—*Foster*, William Tyler, Daniel Howard, 2d.

The Hon. JOSEPH STANTON, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and SAMUEL EDDY, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly, to the Offices affixed to their Names:

Constant Tabor, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Perez Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, jun. Esq; 4th, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, jun. Esq; 2d, Stephen Steere, Esq; 3d, John Dorrance, Esq; 4th, Arnold Paine, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Thomas Rice, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnston, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; (E. G.) 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.

Peter Phillips, Esq; Chief, Gideon Clark, Esq; 2d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 3d, John Allen, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tefft, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Washington.

Samuel Allen, Esq; Chief, Ezekiah Humphrey, Esq; 2d, William Barton, Esq; 3d, John Howland, Esq; 4th, [illegible]n Smith, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Bristol.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—Providence, Samuel Dexter, Esq;—Washington, James Sheldon, Esq;—Bristol, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—Kent, Allen Fry, Esq.

Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—Providence, James Fenner, Esq;—Washington, Samuel E. Gardner, Esq,—Bristol, Daniel Bradford, Esq;—Kent, Benjamin Howard, Esq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—Providence, Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—Washington, Nicholas Gardner, jun. Esq;—Bristol, Richard Smith, Esq;—Kent, Jonathan Niles, Esq;

The following Gentlemen are chosen Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, viz. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Sayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and Jonathan Arnold, Esquires.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State adjourned, on Thursday Evening, to the second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Dr. JOSEPH LEE, of Smithfield, to Miss FREELOVE FOSTER, Daughter of the late Judge Foster.

—At Medbury Grove (Georgia) Mr. JOHN C. NIGHTINGALE, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA W. GREENE, Daughter of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene.

—Mr. NATHAN PEARCE, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss CLARISSA PHELPS, Daughter of J. Phelps, Esq; of Harwinton, Connecticut.

DIED]—On the 9th Feb. last, at Madrid, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Esq; late Charge des Affaires, and One of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Spain.

—In London, JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Esq; Alderman, and Representative in Parliament for that City.

—In Philadelphia, Mrs. MARIA HENRY, late of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—In Providence, Mrs. SARAH WHEATON, Wife of Mr. Caleb Wheaton.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. THOMAS GOULD, in the 65th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. PEARCE HOSWELL.

☞ ALETHEIA *is received, and will be inserted in our next.*

For the Paper caud the Newport Meercurie.

Muster Prenter,

THIS is to let ye to wat, that I am one o' the last exemportation of bonny lads fra Scootland, and that I landed furst in the muckle toon o Newport, where I read in your Meercurie the bra letters of *Aletheia*. Having a sma gift of seecond saight, I plainly percevved the writer to be my countryman of the kirk of Scootland.—I wad na, Muster Prenter, ha troubled ye, had I not seen a domn'd scoorvy aff out in the very same Meercurie offered to the heighlanders and lowlanders of every denomination by twa ragamuffins ceasing themselves *Anonymous* and *Azariah*, who will na acknowlege Bishops in America. My blood boiled, and I can vent my spleen na other way than by telling ye, Muster Prenter, that we hold Bishops in muckle reeverence in Scootland. In Greet-Brattan also, Bishops are muckle Lairds. There is the Bishop o' Durham has mare enterest in baubees than the Precedent of Ameerica. The Arch Bishop of Canteerbury is also a greet mon, and Government can do nathing if he say no. The Bishops of the three Keendoms can parchase aw the land to be sold in Ameerica; and ye would starve em here it aw were o' the mind of *Anonymous* and *Azariah*. I wad not, Muster Prenter, were I in yere platte, inseert any mare sick blaspheme.—I think for the honour o'th' Chreestian faith, there should be plenty o' Bishops here, with good saaleries; and I canna believe that Coongress can be so bleend, as not to see the greet use of mitres in this land of leeberte.

I canna say more, for our ship is sailing to the port of our destination. DONALD Mc DONALD.

P. S. I hope Muster Prenter ye will speire to awe yere brethren Prenters to prent this.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

YOUR correspondents *Anonymous* and *Azariah* deserve the public thanks for their truly noble and sublime performances, in which they have exhibited a depth of genius unparralleled in the present or any anterior age of the world.

As adepts in the art of *sinking* they deserve universal admiration, and shouts of applause ought to proclaim their unrivelled merit. With what ease they reconcile contradictions, prove to a demonstration the validity of falsehoods, and assert them with such assurance and confidence as must raise the admiration of the world.—O ye offspring of the immortals! endowed with such marvellous talents—such admirable powers—what an honor it is to the age to be benefited by the supernatural discoveries and erudition of your unrivalled literary performances. A. B. C.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is a fact as difficult to be accounted for as true, that when the writings of the age direct their scandal or abuse against a man of character, either in the political or literary world, many readers give it a good reception and receive it as kindly as if it was a favour done to themselves. To such, invectives, low wit and satire afford much pleasure, but the investigation of truth by solid and candid argument, is not only tedious but insipid.

Ridicule, buffoonery and blackguarding, are sure indications of the badness of a cause, and of the inability of the venders of them to defend it, and those who use such miserable shifts to evade the force of demonstration and the glare of truth, ought to be treated with silent contempt, were it not that their vanity might puff them up to believe that it is amusing to men of sense and abilities. When a man has truth and reason on his side you will never find him fly out into passion, or suffer himself to be drawn out of the precincts of decency and good breeding, by an affectation of wit or taste for blackguarding, which as it cannot strengthen, will certainly add no grace to a bad argument. Abuse and scurrility are highly unbecoming a gentleman—personal and national reflections can have no connection with any kind of literary controversies; they are designed to obscure truth and by creating prejudices to hinder a free and candid inquiry. What connection has the idea of a man's country, studies, occupation or amusements with the present question, whether the title "Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island" is proper or improper? or what elucidation will the subject receive from knowing or not knowing whether the disputants are laity or ecclesiasticks, democrats or aristocrats, or whether they do or do not understand Latin.—In search of truth we should always guard against misleading combinations of ideas, and distrust the writer that endeavours to draw us from the point in question. NESTOR.

Spring Goods,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment;

imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Administrator to all and singular the Goods and Effects belonging to the Estate of JOHN MARTIN (Son of Oliver) late of said Jamestown deceased—hereby notifies all Persons having Demands on the Estate of the said deceased, to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WEEDEN, Senior.

Jamestown, May 7, 1795

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

Simeon Martin

Has for Sale, the best Quality,

ISLE of May SALT,

by the Quantity or single Bushel, just arrived in the Ship Abigail.

Likewise, most excellent Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead.

And a good Assortment of DRY GOODS—all of which Articles he will sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for dry Cod-Fish, Mackarel, and Herring.

Newport, May 12, 1795.

FOR SALE,

The BRIG

BETSY,

About 130 Tons Burthen, high Deck, Eighteen Months old, sheathed, full rigged and sailed, and may be fitted for the Sea at a very small Expence; and is sold in Consequence of the Owners declining Business.—Also, Part of the CARGO of said Brig, consisting of,

22,000 Feet Georgia Hard Pine 1 and 1¼ Inch Boards,

13 Hogsheads Tobacco, of the first Inspection,

18 Cases Bourdeaux Claret.

For Terms, apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Who have just received a Consignment of Thirty Hogsheads first Quality Jamaica Sugar, for Sale.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,

AND TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Newport, May 11. 1795.

Young Nimrod,

A Brown BAY, Three Years old, of Blood, Size, Strength and Activity, sired by the noted Horse NIMROD, belonging to Col. Dyre, of Canterbury; and came of a Mare Three Quarters Blood—Will cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, Rhode-Island, at One Guinea the Season.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a moderate Price.

Middletown, May 11. 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Detachment of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, at Goat-Island, on Saturday Evening,

PETER ROYAL, Private Soldier,

Eighteen Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches, black Eyes, short black curling Hair,—born in the Town of North-Yarmouth, Province of Maine.—Also,

HENRY STARKS, Private Soldier,

Twenty two Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches, dark Complection and freckled, dark Eyes, brown Hair,—born in the County of Grafton, Town of Lynne, State of New Hampshire;—took with them their Knapsacks, Muskets and Uniform Cloathing, consisting of a blue Coat, faced with Scarlet, white Vest, and white Linen and Woollen Overhalls;—they stole from One of their Messmates a Knapsack, painted Spanish brown Colour—containing a Uniform Coat and Vest—with Linen and Woollen Overhalls, Shirts, &c.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver either of the foregoing Deserters, to any Officer of said Corps; or confine them in any Gaol, and give Information to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS for each.

JOHN LOVELL, *Lieut. and Adjutant Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, May 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogsheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,

West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,

Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,

Flour and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

The HULL of a New Vessel, about Eighty Tons Burthen.

Any Person or Persons, who may have Demands against the Sloop LAURA, while owned by Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, may have a Settlement thereof, by exhibiting their Accounts to him by the 25th Instant.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *May* 7, 1795.

THE Creditors of ZEPHANIAH LEONARD, late residing in Richmond, Boomer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday in June next, if they shall think fit, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756 ought not to be granted. *By Order of the General Assembly.*

HENRY WARD, *Secry*

pose them, should preserve an Independence of Mind, as well as of Name, by viewing each other's Merit and Reputation with Emulation, not with Envy.

A Sermon was preached at Six, P. M. from the Rev. Mr. Patten's Pulpit, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Providence.

DEPUTIES *to represent the several Towns.*

Newport, George Champlin, John Handy, Nicholas Taylor, John L. Boss, Christopher Fowler, Simeon Martin.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, Charles Lippitt, John Smith, Nicholas Easton.—*Portsmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Tillinghast Almy, Richard Shearman, Thomas Potter.—*Warwick*, Moses Arnold, Anthony Holden, Joseph Brown, Henry Remington.—*Westerly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowse Babcock.—*New Shoreham*, Edward Sands, William Littlefield.—*North Kingstown*, Daniel Updike, George Thomas.—*South Kingstown*, Elisha R Potter, Rowland Brown.—*East Greenwich*, William Greene, George Tillinghast—*Jamestown*, Daniel Weeden, jun. John Remington.—*Smithfield*, John Paine, Henry Jenckes.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Glocester*, Samuel Winsor, Silas Thayer.—*Charlestown*, Joseph Stanton, Edward Wilcox.—*W. Greenwich*, Samuel Hopkins, Amos Jackways.—*Coventry*, Joseph Rice, Benjamin Arnold.—*Exeter*, Stephen Wightman, Abraham Wilcox, jun.—*Middletown*, Joshua Peckham, Isaac Barker.—*Bristol*, Samuel Wardwell, Loring Peck.—*Tiverton*, Thomas Durfee, Christopher Manchester.—*Little-Compton*, George Simmonds, Isaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Charles Wheaton, Ichabod Cole.—*Cumberland*, Jotham Carpenter, Thomas James.—*Cranston*, Jonathan Knight, Caleb Williams.—*Hopkinton*, George Thurston, Moses Barber.—*Johnston*, Noah Mathewson, William Waterman.—*North Providence*, Ezekiel Whipple, Stephen Jenckes, jun.—*Barrington*, Thomas Allen, James Martin.—*Foster*, William Tyler, Daniel Howard, 2d.

The Hon. JOSEPH STANTON, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and SAMUEL EDDY, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly, to the Offices affixed to their Names:

Constant Tabor, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Perez Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, jun. Esq; 4th, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, jun. Esq; 2d, Stephen Steere, Esq; 3d, John Dorrance, Esq; 4th, Arnold Paine, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Thomas Rice, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnston, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Jonnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; (E. G.) 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.

Peter Philips, Esq; Chief, Gideon Clark, Esq; 2d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 3d, John Allen, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tefft, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Washington.

Samuel Allen, Esq; Chief, Elkanah Humphrey, Esq; 2d, William Barton, Esq; 3d, John Howland, Esq; 4th, [illegible]n Smith, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Bristol.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—Providence, Samuel Danforth, Esq;—Washington, James Sheldon, Esq;—Bristol, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—Kent, Allen Fry, Esq.

Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—Providence, James Fenner, Esq;—Washington, Samuel E. Gardner, Esq;—Bristol, Daniel Bradford, Esq;—Kent, Benjamin Howland, Esq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—Providence, Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—Washington, Nicholas Gardner, jun. Esq;—Bristol, Richard Smith, Esq;—Kent, Jonathan Niles, Esq;

The following Gentlemen are chosen Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, viz. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Sayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and Jonathan Almy, Esquires.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State adjourned, on Thursday Evening, to the second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Dr. JOSEPH LEE, of Smithfield, to Miss FREELOVE FOSTER, Daughter of the late Judge Foster.

—At Mulbury Grove (Georgia) Mr. JOHN C. NICHTINGALE, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA W. GREENE, Daughter of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene.

—Mr. NATHAN PEARCE, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss CLARISSA PHELPS, Daughter of J. Phelps, Esq; of Harwinton, Connecticut.

DIED]—On the 9th Feb. last, at Madrid, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Esq; late Charge des Affaires, and One of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Spain.

—In London, JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Esq; Alderman, and Representative in Parliament for that City.

—In Philadelphia, Mrs. MARIA HENRY, late of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—In Providence, Mrs. SARAH WHEATON, Wife of Mr. Caleb Wheaton.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. THOMAS GOULD, in the 65th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. PEARCE HOSWELL.

☞ ALETHEIA *is received, and will be inserted in our next.*

For the Paper caud the Newport Meercure.

Muster Prenter,

THIS is to let ye to wat, that I am one o' the last exemportation of bonny lads fra Scootland, and that I landed furst in the muckle toon o' Newport, where I read in your Meercurie the bra leeters of *Aletheia*. Having a sma gift of seecond seight, I plainly perceeved the writer to be my coontryman of the kirk of Scootland.—I wad na, Muster Prenter, ha troobled ye, had I not seen a domn'd scooryy affront in the very same Meercure offered to the heighlanders and lowlanders of every deenomination by twa ragamuffins caaing themselves *Anonymous* and *Azariah*, who will na acknowlege Bishops in Ameerica. My blood boileth, and I can vent my spleen na other way than by telling ye, Muster Prenter, that we hold Bishops in muckle reeverence in Scootland. In Greet-Brattan also, Bishops are muckle Lairds. There is the Bishop o' Durham has mare eentereest in baubees than the Preesedent of Ameerica. The Arch Bishop of Canteerbury is also a greet mon, and Government can do nathing if he say no. The Bishops of the three Keendoms can parchase aw the land to be sold in Ameerica; and ye would starve em here if aw were o' the mind of *Anonymous* and *Azariah*. I wad not, Muster Prenter, were I in yere place, insert any mare sick blaspheme.—I think for the honour o' th' Chreestian faith, there should be plenty o' Bishops here, with good saaleries; and I canna believe that Coongress can be so bleend, as not to see the greet use of mitres in this land of leeberte.

I canna say more, for our ship is sailing to the port of our destination. DONALD Mc DONALD.

P. S. I hope Muster Prenter ye will speire to awe yere brethren Prenters to prent this.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

YOUR correspondents *Anonymous* and *Azariah* deserve the public thanks for their truly noble and sublime performances, in which they have exhibited a depth of genius unparralleled in the present or any anterior age of the world.

As adepts in the art of *sinking* they deserve universal admiration, and shouts of applause ought to proclaim their unrivelled merit. With what ease they reconcile contradictions, prove to a demonstration the validity of falsehoods, and assert them with such assurance and confidence as must raise the admiration of the world.—O ye offspring of the immortals! endowed with such marvellous talents—such admirable powers—what an honor it is to the age to be benefited by the supernatural discoveries and erudition of your unrivalled literary performances. A. B. C.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is a fact as difficult to be accounted for as true, that when the writings of the age direct their scandal or abuse against a man of character, either in the political or literary world, many readers give it a good reception and receive it as kindly as if it was a favour done to themselves. To such, invectives, low wit and satire afford much pleasure, but the investigation of truth by solid and candid argument, is not only tedious but insipid.

Ridicule, buffoonery and blackguarding, are sure indications of the badness of a cause, and of the inability of the venders of them to defend it, and those who use such miserable shifts to evade the force of demonstration and the glare of truth, ought to be treated with silent contempt, were it not that their vanity might puff them up to believe that it is amusing to men of sense and abilities. When a man has truth and reason on his side you will never find him fly out into passion, or suffer himself to be drawn out of the precincts of decency and good breeding, by an affectation of wit or taste for blackguarding, which as it cannot strengthen, will certainly add no grace to a bad argument. Abuse and scurrility are highly unbecoming a gentleman—personal and national reflections can have no connection with any kind of literary controversies; they are designed to obscure truth and by creating prejudices to hinder a free and candid inquiry. What connection has the idea of a man's country, studies, occupation or amusements with the present question, whether the title "Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island" is proper or improper? or what elucidation will the subject receive from knowing or not knowing whether the disputants are laity or ecclesiastics, democrats or aristocrats, or whether they do or do not understand Latin.—In search of truth we should always guard against misleading combinations of ideas, and distrust the writer that endeavours to draw us from the point in question. NESTOR.

Spring Goods,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Administrator to all and singular the Goods and Effects belonging to the Estate of JOHN MARTIN (Son of Oliver) late of said Jamestown deceased—hereby notifies all Persons having Demands on the Estate of the said deceased, to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WEEDEN, Senior.

Jamestown, May 7, 1795

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

Simeon Martin

Has for Sale, the best Quality,

ISLE of May SALT,

by the Quantity or single Bushel, just arrived in the Ship Abigail.

Likewise, most excellent Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead.

And a good Assortment of DRY GOODS—all of which Articles he will sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for dry Cod-Fish, Mackarel, and Herring.

Newport, May 12, 1795.

FOR SALE,

The BRIG

BETSY,

About 130 Tons Burthen, high Deck, Eighteen Months old, sheathed, full rigged and sailed, and may be fitted for the Sea at a very small Expence; and is sold in Consequence of the Owners declining Business.—Also, Part of the CARGO of said Brig, consisting of

22,000 Feet Georgia hard Pine 1 and 1¼ Inch Boards,
13 Hogsheads Tobacco, of the first Inspection,
18 Cases Bourdeaux Claret.

For Terms, apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Who have just received a Consignment of Thirty Hogsheads first Quality Jamaica Sugar, for Sale.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,

AND TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Newport, May 11. 1795.

Young Nimrod,

A Brown BAY, Three Years old, of Blood, Size, Strength and Activity, sired by the noted Horse NIMROD, belonging to Col. Dyre, of Canterbury; and came of a Mare Three Quarters Blood—Will cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, Rhode-Island, at One Guinea the Season.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a moderate Price.

Middletown, May 11, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Detachment of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, at Goat-Island, on Saturday Evening,

PETER ROYAL, Private Soldier, Eighteen Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches, black Eyes, short black curling Hair,—born in the Town of North-Yarmouth, Province of Maine.—Also,

HENRY STARKS, Private Soldier, Twenty two Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches, dark Complection and freckled, dark Eyes, brown Hair,—born in the County of Grafton, Town of Lynne, State of New Hampshire;—took with them their Knapsacks, Muskets and Uniform Cloathing, consisting of a blue Coat, faced with Scarlet, white Vest, and white Linen and Woollen Overhalls;—they stole from One of their Messmates a Knapsack, painted Spanish brown Colour—containing a Uniform Coat and Vest—with Linen and Woollen Overhalls, Shirts, &c.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver either of the foregoing Deserters, to any Officer of said Corps; or confine them in any Gaol, and give Information to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS for each.

JOHN LOVELL, *Lieut. and Adjutant Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, May 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogsheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,
Flour and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

The HULL of a New Vessel, about Eighty Tons Burthen.

Any Person or Persons, who may have Demands against the Sloop LAURA, while owned by Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, may have a Settlement thereof, by exhibiting their Accounts to him by the 25th Instant.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c. May* 7, 1795.

THE Creditors of ZEPHANIAH LEONARD, late residing in Richmond, Bloomer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday in June next, if they shall think fit, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A D 1756 ought not to be granted. *By Order of the General Assembly.*

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry*

From the EAGLE.

Mr. EDITTER,

In the nues prints from Boston *and them grate places I ofsen see little poeticle scratches which they call* jeux des perates *or sum sich a thing—Now as I ant a larnt man and dont understand much about them paltry hard wordes I never could invent from the contents in t'm what a plague there meening wos—If you think the following lines which I pikt up this mornin will due for a* jeux des petite *I wish you would publish it—for odd sniggers! we reckens as how twill due wel enuff for the woods.—*

TOM JOGGER.

PYTHAGORAS held, and other grave sages,
Who liv'd or in learn'd, or in ignorant ages,
That the spirits of men, when life from us passes,
Now crawl into sheep and now animate asses.
—All this may be true:—Yet, oftener, I ween,
The spirits of ASSES *take bodies of* MEN!

QUOD VIDE.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

BE this as it may, however, the present Mill appears to be capable of IMPROVEMENT.

It is, at present, an *unfinished* machine; I mean when it is first turned out of the workman's hands; time and constant wear, does that, in part, at least, which the workman leaves undone.

The acting parts of the machine; those which are to bruize the rind, and crush the kernels; are the face of the roller and the bottom of the trough. But instead of their being adapted to each other, in such a manner as to effect these purposes with a degree of certainty, they are left in such a rough unfinished state, as in a great measure prevents them, during the first fifty years at least, from performing that, which is their principal intention: Instead of being worked over, and fitted nicely to each other, with the square and chissel, they are hewn over with the stone mason's peck only; leaving holes and protuberances, which would save even horse beans from the pressure; much more the kernels of the fruit. A Runner, which has been worn twenty two years, has holes in it, which would lodge half a dozen kernels with safety.*

To account for this absurdity, seems impossible. Perhaps the roughness was intended to prevent the Runner from sliding; but the use of the cogged wheels has superceded this intention. Perhaps it was left to gather up the fruits with greater effect; but, surely, deep chissel marks, left in the form of flutes across the face, would have answered this intention better; and would, perhaps, have laid hold of, and fixed the kernels, so as to secure their being effectually broken, preferable to any other exped ent equally simple. Or, perhaps, the *Custom* was established, when the uses of the rind and kernel were not known; and time has not yet corrected the error §

Be the origin of folly what it may, it is painful to observe its effects. In this case, however, the folly, and, of course, its effect, may be easily removed. Having made the face of the Roller as true as the square and the chissel can render it, work the bottom of the trough to it; until not a mustard-seed can escape them. The kernels of fruit are hard, slippery, and singularly difficult to fix; escaping pressure, in a peculiar manner, and with singular alertness.

Another improvement of the common Cider-Mill appears to be much wanted: namely, a method of preventing the materials, in the last stage of grinding, from rising before the Runner. And, another, a more mechanical way of stirring up, and adjusting them in the chace.

Until these improvements be made, Cider Mills must remain, what most of them evidently are, at present, *imperfect machines*.

The *Method of Grinding* is to scatter in the whole quantity to be ground together, at once: or, to ease the Horse, at twice; observing to put in the whole, before any of it be stirred.—A woman, or more frequently a girl, drives the Horse, and stirs up the fruit as it is ground, and beats down what lodges on the sides of the trough, with a large wooden spatula, somewhat in the form of a cricket bat: continuing until the whole be deemed sufficiently ground.

The *quantity* ground at each *mill-full* varies very much; even in mills of the same size. A bag, about four corn bushels, is, I believe, the most usual quantity, for a middle sized mill: but much more than that quantity is sometimes ground at once; and, in one instance, I observed only half that quantity was ground together, in a mill of the middle size. From the observations I have made respecting this operation, it appears a great error to grind too much at once. In the instance, in which half a bag, only, was ground, the work seemed to go off quicker, and to be more effectually done, than where the trough is chocked with a greater quantity.

The *quantities* ground in a *day*, by mills of the same size, varies still more.—A man, who has 2 or 300 hogsheads of liquor to make, is too anxious to get his work forward, to pay due attention to grinding his fruit; there has been instances of 5 or 6 hogsheads of Perry being made in one day (working early and late:) but three hogsheads of Perry, or two of Cider, is, I believe, the medium day's work. While some men, who knew the value of grinding effectually, never suffer more to be made than one hogshead of Cider a day: reducing, as nearly as the present mill is capable of—reducing, the entire substance of the fruit to a uniform Pap or Mucilage. [To be continued.]

* *The argument is "if it miss them this time, it will hit them the next." But why throw away time, and the work of a Horse so idly? Why not hit them, with more certainty, whenever they fall under the Runner?*

§ *Since writing this article, I have been told that the roughness is left to "cut the fruit faster" on its being first put into the trough! and that on this ingenious principle, some will peck their Runners over, so often as they wear smooth! To such Cider makers, I would recommend the Hob nail Mill, which would come much cheaper, rid work faster, and save the expence of pecking!*

Newport, May 5, 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to, or who have Demands on, the Estate of JAMES SHAW, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is legally empowered to settle and adjust the same. JAMES CAHOONE.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of said Bridge are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

James Burdick

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed from Newport, to Portsmouth, about Five Miles Distance from the Town, to the Farm belonging to Mr. Lavinus Handy, on the East Road; where he has opened a

Tea-House,

and is now ready to entertain Ladies and Gentlemen.—Those who please to favour him with their Company, may depend on the greatest Exertions to give Satisfaction.

He also presents his Thanks to his Customers for the Favours done him the Year past.

Portsmouth, May 1, 1795.

SMALL-POX.

A GOOD Chance for 18 or 20 young Gentlemen or Ladies, who wish to have the Disease in a safe and mild Inoculation, and spend their Time in the agreeable Amusements of Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, &c. by applying to the Subscriber's Old Hospital, near the Light House, any Time in the Month of May.

SAMUEL W. P. LEE.

New London, 1st May, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

GRAND BAY.

THE HORSE, called the GRAND BAY, will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, for Twenty Shillings for a Colt; Fourteen Shillings for the Season; or Six Shillings for a single Leap. Grand Bay is a very large well spread Horse, Fifteen Hands and an Half high; his Limbs and Gait is excellent, and is of excellent Blood; was sired by the noted Old Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Westward; she is large and beautiful, and is an excellent Breeder. Grand Bay in short is one of the largest and most beautiful Horses on this Island; all who wish to have their Mares covered by a very large, elegant, and beautiful young Horse, are desired to call and see the Grand Bay for themselves.

BERIAH ANTHONY.

Middletown (Rhode-Island) May 5, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the ensuing Season for Four Dollars the Season, or Fifteen Shillings the single Leap. He will stand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Rest Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subscriber's on the 9th; at Joseph Hoxsie, Esq'rs, in Charlestown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subscriber's on the same Day; and on the 14th back to the first Stand; to pursue the same Circuit for the Season:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full sixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horse in these Parts; his high Carriage, easy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his Colts, for the Saddle or Harness:—His Sire was the celebrated imported Horse Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury, his Dam was Josephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Bess; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Durfy, in Tiverton, her Grandsire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Israel Waters, of Long Island; the Old Traveller was much famed for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay Bets, his great Grand-dam was Black Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Esq; of South Kingstown, his great great Grand dam was John Gardner, Esq'rs, Dun, his g. g. g. Grand dam was a beautiful blood-bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, sent a present by the Duke of Newcastle, in England, to his kinsman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courses at New Market.—To say more of the Horse or his Pedigree would be superfluous—"He needs but to be seen, to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares at each Stand, and the strictest Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingstown, 27th April, 1795.

Those Persons having Demands against the Sloop LAURA, late belonging to Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, of Richmond, in this State, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 25th Instant.

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
West-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having Demands on said Estate, are hereby called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings within the aboveſaid Time.

JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Executrix.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

From the EAGLE.

Mr. EDITTER,

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Who liv'd or in learn'd, or in ignorant ages,
That the spirits of men, when life from us passes,
Now crawl into sheep and now animate asses.
—All this may be true?—Yet, oftener, I ween,
The spirits of ASSES *take bodies of* MEN!

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The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

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The acting parts of the machine; those which are to bruize the rind, and crush the kernels; are the face of the roller and the bottom of the trough. But instead of their being adapted to each other, in such a manner as to effect these purposes with a degree of certainty, they are left in such a rough unfinished state, as in a great measure prevents them, during the first fifty years at least, from performing that, which is their principal intention: Instead of being worked over, and fitted nicely to each other, with the square and chissel, they are hewn over with the stone mason's peck only; leaving holes and protuberances, which would save even horse beans from the pressure; much more the kernels of the fruit. A Runner, which has been worn twenty two years, has holes in it, which would lodge half a dozen kernels with safety.*

To account for this absurdity, seems impossible. Perhaps the roughness was intended to prevent the Runner from sliding; but the use of the cogged wheels has superceded this intention. Perhaps it was left to gather up the fruits with greater effect; but, surely, deep chissel marks, left in the form of flutes across the face, would have answered this intention better; and would, perhaps, have laid hold of, and fixed the kernels, so as to secure their being effectually broken, preferable to any other exped ent equally simple. Or, perhaps, the *Custom* was established, when the uses of the rind and kernel were not known; and time has not yet corrected the error §.

Be the origin of folly what it may, it is painful to observe its effects. In this case, however, the folly, and, of course, its effect, may be easily removed. Having made the face of the Roller as true as the square and the chissel can render it, work the bottom of the trough to it; until not a mustard-seed can escape them. The kernels of fruit are hard, slippery, and singularly difficult to fix; escaping pressure, in a peculiar manner, and with singular alertness.

Another improvement of the common Cider-Mill appears to be much wanted: namely, a method of preventing the materials, in the last stage of grinding, from rising before the Runner. And, another, a more mechanical way of stirring up, and adjusting them in the chace.

Until these improvements be made, Cider-Mills must remain, what most of them evidently are, at present, *imperfect machines*.

The *Method of Grinding* is to scatter in the whole quantity to be ground together, at once: or, to ease the Horse, at twice; observing to put in the whole, before any of it be stirred.—A woman, or more frequently a girl, drives the Horse, and stirs up the fruit as it is ground, and beats down what lodges on the sides of the trough, with a large wooden spatula, somewhat in the form of a cricket bat: continuing until the whole be deemed sufficiently ground.

The *quantity* ground at each *mill-full* varies very much; even in mills of the same size. A bag, about four corn bushels, is, I believe, the most usual quantity, for a middle sized mill: but much more than that quantity is sometimes ground at once; and, in one instance, I observed only half that quantity was ground together, in a mill of the middle size. From the observations I have made respecting this operation, it appears a great error to grind too much at once. In the instance, in which half a bag, only, was ground, the work seemed to go off quicker, and to be more effectually done, than where the trough is chucked with a greater quantity.

The *quantities* ground in a *day*, by mills of the same size, varies still more.—A man, who has 2 or 300 hogsheads of liquor to make, is too anxious to get his work forward, to pay due attention to grinding his fruit; there has been instances of 5 or 6 hogsheads of Perry being made in one day (working early and late:) but three hogsheads of Perry, or two of Cider, is, I believe, the medium day's work. While some men, who knew the value of grinding effectually, never suffer more to be made than one hogshead of Cider a day: reducing, as nearly as the present mill is capable of—reducing, the entire substance of the fruit to a uniform Pap or Mucilage. [To be continued.]

* *The argument is "if it miss them this time, it will hit them the next." But why throw away time, and the work of a Horse so idly? Why not hit them, with more certainty, whenever they fall under the Runner?*

§ *Since writing this article, I have been told that the roughness is left to "cut the fruit faster" on its being first put into the trough! and that on this ingenious principle, some will peck their Runners over, so often as they wear smooth! To such Cider makers, I would recommend the Hob nail Mill, which would come much cheaper, rid work faster, and save the expence of pecking!*

Newport, May 5, 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to, or who have Demands on, the Estate of JAMES SHAW, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is legally empowered to settle and adjust the same. JAMES CAHOONE.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of said Bridge are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

James Burdick

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed from Newport, to Portsmouth, about Five Miles Distance from the Town, to the Farm belonging to Mr. Levinus Mandy, on the East Road; where he has opened a

Tea-House,

and is now ready to entertain Ladies and Gentlemen.—Those who please to favour him with their Company, may depend on the greatest Exertions to give Satisfaction.

He also presents his Thanks to his Customers for the Favours done him the Year past.

Portsmouth, May 1, 1795.

SMALL-POX.

A GOOD Chance for 18 or 20 young Gentlemen or Ladies, who wish to have the Disease in a safe and mild Inoculation, and spend their Time in the agreeable Amusements of Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, &c. by applying to the Subscriber's Old Hospital, near the Light House, any Time in the Month of May.

SAMUEL W. P. LEE.

New London, 1st May, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.
By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

GRAND BAY.

THE HORSE, called the GRAND BAY, will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, for Twenty Shillings for a Colt; Fourteen Shillings for the Season; or Six Shillings for a single Leap. Grand Bay is a very large well spread Horse, Fifteen Hands and an Half high; his Limbs and Gait is excellent, and is of excellent Blood; was sired by the noted Old Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Westward; she is large and beautiful, and is an excellent Breeder. Grand Bay in short is one of the largest and most beautiful Horses on this Island; all who wish to have their Mares covered by a very large, elegant, and beautiful young Horse, are desired to call and see the Grand Bay for themselves.

BERIAH ANTHONY.

Middletown (Rhode-Island) May 5, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the ensuing Season for Four Dollars the Season, or Fifteen Shillings the single Leap. He will stand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Rest Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subscriber's on the 9th; at Joseph Hoxsie, Esq'rs, in Charlestown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subscriber's on the same Day; and on the 14th back to the first Stand; to pursue the same Circuit for the Season:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full sixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horse in these Parts; his high Carriage, easy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his Colts, for the Saddle or Harness:—His Sire was the celebrated imported Horse Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury, his Dam was Josephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Bess; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Durfy, in Tiverton, her Grandsire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Israel Waters, of Long Island; the Old Traveller was much famed for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay Bess, his great Grand-dam was Black Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Esq; of South Kingstown, his great great Grand dam was John Gardner, Esq'rs, Dun, his g. g. g. Grand dam was a beautiful blood-bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, sent a present by the Duke of Newcastle, in England, to his kinsman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courses at New Market.—To say more of the Horse or his Pedigree would be superfluous—"He needs but to be seen, to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares at each Stand, and the strictest Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingstown, 27th April, 1795.

Those Persons having Demands against the Sloop LAURA, late belonging to Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, of Richmond, in this State, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 25th Instant.

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
West-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having Demands on said Estate, are hereby called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings within the aboveSaid Time.

JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Executrix.

Newport, May 4, 1795.